IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

Christopher R. Murray,	§ 8
Chapter 7 Trustee,	\$ \$
v.	§ Civil Action No
Eco-Shell, Inc.,	§ §
Defendant.	§ §

TRUSTEE'S COMPLAINT

Christopher R. Murray, the Chapter 7 Trustee for Q'Max America Inc. ("QAI"), and Anchor Drilling Fluids USA, LLC ("Anchor"), and for the Bankruptcy Estate of Q'Max America Inc., and Anchor Drilling Fluids USA, LLC, files this Original Complaint against Defendant Eco-Shell, Inc. ("Eco-Shell").¹

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINT

1. This action seeks to avoid and recover fraudulent and preferential transfers made by Debtor QAI to Defendant Eco-Shell between May 24, 2018, and May 24, 2020 (two (2) years prior to the filing of the above-styled bankruptcy case). Debtor QAI made transfers of at least \$74,360.00 during that time to, and for the benefit of, Defendant Eco-Shell by way of money transfers at times when Debtor QAI was insolvent. The transfers were paid pursuant to invoices issued, and for products provided, to Anchor and/or Q'Max Solutions Colombia.

¹ Citations to the Q'Max America, Inc. and Anchor Drilling Fluids USA, LLC's bankruptcy case, Case No. 20-60030 ("Bankruptcy Case") will be "Bankr. ECF No. 1."

- 2. The Trustee may avoid and recover these payments as fraudulent transfers pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 547, 548, and 550 and Chapter 24 of the Texas Business and Commerce Code.
- 3. Debtor QAI had no legal obligation to make these transfers and received no benefit from making any of these transfers.

JURISDICTION, VENUE & AND CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

- 4. The Court has jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, and 1334.
 - 5. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1409.
 - 6. The Trustee consents to entry of a final judgment by this Court in this matter.

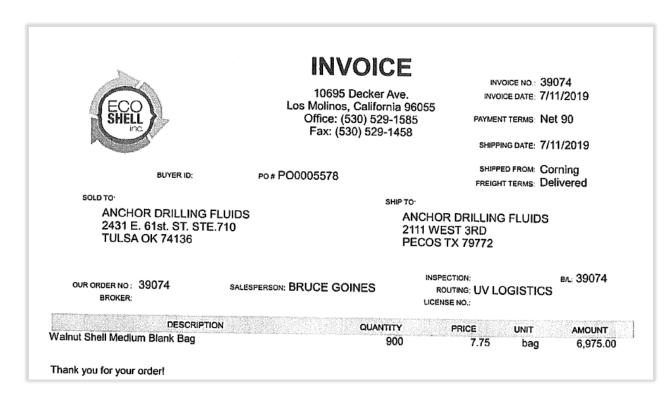
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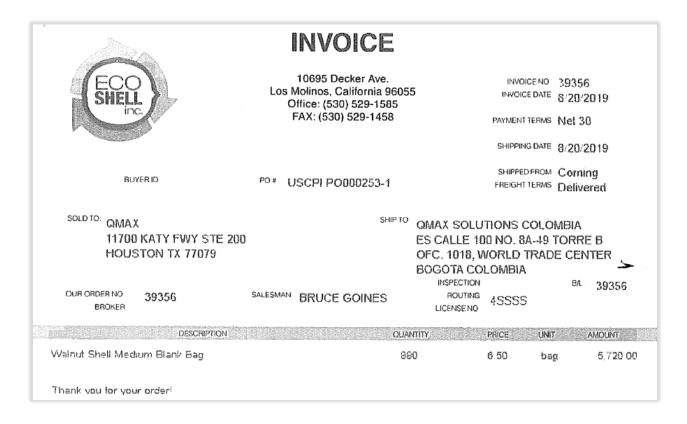
- 7. Plaintiff is the duly appointed chapter 7 trustee for the Bankruptcy Estate of Debtor QAI. Plaintiff may be served with pleadings and process in this case through its undersigned counsel.
- 8. Defendant Eco-Shell, Inc., is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California and may be served through its registered agent Charles R. Crain, 10695 Decker Avenue, Los Molinos, California 96055, or wherever it may be found.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 9. Debtor QAI was an independent oilfield services company focused on providing drilling fluids and solids control services to national and independent oil companies. Debtor QAI was based in Houston, Texas.
- 10. Debtor QAI failed to make payments on debt as it became due in early 2018. Indeed, QAI was making late payments to vendors from February 2018 onward. These late payments became progressively later over time.

- 11. On May 24, 2020 ("Petition Date"), Debtor QAI filed a voluntary Chapter 7 petition for bankruptcy under title 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, commencing bankruptcy case number 2-60030 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas, Victoria Division. On the same day, Debtor Anchor filed a voluntary Chapter 7 petition commencing bankruptcy case number 20-60031 in the same court. Plaintiff was appointed as the chapter 7 trustee for both.
 - 12. On May 27, 2020, the bankruptcies were ordered combined for joint administration.
 - 13. Debtor QAI is wholly owned by its parent, Q'Max Solutions, Inc. ("QSI").
 - 14. QSI owns Q'Max Solutions Colombia.
- 15. Defendant Eco-Shell sold and/or delivered products to Anchor and/or Q'Max Solutions Colombia.





- 16. However, while Debtor QAI was struggling financially, QSI used Debtor QAI's accounts to pay for the products and services ordered from Defendant Eco-Shell that were delivered to either Anchor or Q'Max Solutions Colombia. In other words, QSI used Debtor QAI's accounts to pay for products and services that were of no benefit to Debtor QAI, and instead benefitted only Anchor and/or Q'Max Solutions Colombia.
- 17. The payments for these products and services were significant. In total, Debtor QAI paid Defendant Eco-Shell at least \$74,360.00 for the products delivered to, and used by, Anchor and Q'Max Solutions Colombia.

Payment Date	Payment To	Payment Amount
8/16/2018	Eco-Shell	\$14,125.00
8/30/2018	Eco-Shell	\$5,500.00
9/20/2018	Eco-Shell	\$8,625.00
1/4/2019	Eco-Shell	\$11,000.00
7/3/2019	Eco-Shell	\$14,300.00
8/22/2019	Eco-Shell	\$14,300.00

10/31/2019	Eco-Shell	\$11,440.00
12/2/2019	Eco-Shell	\$5,720.00
12/6/2019	Eco-Shell	\$11,440.00
12/19/2019	Eco-Shell	\$17,160.00
	Total:	\$74,360.00

- 18. Because Defendant Eco-Shell provided products Anchor and Q'Max Solutions Colombia, and not to Debtor QAI, all payments made by Debtor QAI to Defendant Eco-Shell were improper, as Debtor QAI did not benefit from any such products provided by Defendant Eco-Shell.
- 19. Despite knowing it did not benefit from the products or services provided by Defendant Eco-Shell to Anchor and Q'Max Solutions Colombia, and knowing it was not obligated to proffer any payments to Defendant Eco-Shell because (1) it did not receive or use any of the products delivered by Defendant Eco-Shell, and (2) no contract between Defendant Eco-Shell and Debtor QAI existed, Debtor QAI nonetheless transferred at least \$74,360.00 in payments to Defendant Eco-Shell, which it knew would prevent this money from going to its true creditors.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT 1 FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 548 AND 550

- 20. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all allegations of fact contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 21. The Avoidable Transfers made before the Petition Date are avoidable as fraudulent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 548(a)(1)(A) because Debtor QAI made these transfers with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud its creditors. Indeed, numerous badges of fraud exist.
- 22. First, Debtor QAI did not receive adequate consideration for the transfers. Debtor QAI did not engage Defendant Eco-Shell. Debtor QAI did not receive any products from

Defendant Eco-Shell. And Debtor QAI did not receive any other tangible benefit from the products provided by Defendant Eco-Shell. Yet Debtor QAI paid the bill.

- 23. In addition, Debtor QAI's financial condition was deteriorating before the transfers begun. As outlined above in paragraph 10, Debtor QAI was unable to make payments on debt as it became due as early as February 2018.
- 24. The transfers were also constructively fraudulent because Debtor QAI received less than equivalent value. Defendant Eco-Shell provided products and services to Anchor and Q'Max Solutions Colombia while Debtor QAI paid the bill. As a result, Debtor QAI could not have received equivalent value for the transfer. Only Anchor and Q'Max Solutions Colombia could have.
- 25. The Avoidable Transfers made before the Petition Date are avoidable as fraudulent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 548(a)(1)(B) because:
 - A. Debtor QAI made these transfers and received less than a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for such transfer or obligations, and in fact, received no value;
 - B. Debtor QAI was insolvent on the date each such transfer was made, or such obligation was incurred, or became insolvent as a result of such transfer or obligation; and
 - C. Debtor QAI was not personally liable for the debts satisfied by the Avoidable Transfers.
- 26. Under 11 U.S.C. § 550(a), the Trustee may recover the value of the Avoidable Transfers from "the initial transferee of such transfer of the entity for whose benefit such transfer was made." Defendant Eco-Shell was the initial transferee of the Avoidable Transfers. In the alternative, Defendant Eco-Shell as the entity for whose benefit such transfers were made. Therefore, the Trustee is entitled to avoid and recover the value of the Avoidable Transfers from Defendant Eco-Shell.

COUNT 2 TEXAS UNIFORM FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS ACT

- 27. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all allegations of fact contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 28. The Avoidable Transfers are avoidable as fraudulent transfers under Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 24.001, et. seq. ("Texas Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act" or "TUFTA"), which the Trustee incorporates pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 544(b)(1).
- 29. One or more creditors exist whose claims arose before some of the Avoidable Transfers for whom the Trustee can act.
- 30. Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers for the benefit of Anchor, Q'Max Solutions Colombia, and/or Defendant Eco-Shell with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud one or more of its true creditors. These transfers exhibit badges of fraud. The Trustee incorporates by reference the facts set forth in paragraphs 13-19, *supra*, setting forth the facts supporting a finding that Debtor QAI had actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud. Accordingly, the Avoidable Transfers are fraudulent under Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 24.005(a)(1), and the Trustee may avoid and recover the Avoidable Transfers from Defendant Eco-Shell.
- 31. Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers to Defendant Eco-Shell without receiving reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the Transfers. Additionally, when Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers for the benefit of Defendant Eco-Shell, it (1) was engaged or was about to engage in a business or transaction for which the remaining assets of Debtor QAI were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction, or (2) intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that Debtor QAI would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due. Accordingly, the Avoidable Transfers are fraudulent under Tex. Bus.

& COM. CODE ANN. § 24.005(a)(2), and the Trustee may avoid and recover the Avoidable Transfers from Defendant Eco-Shell.

- 32. Debtor QAI made the Avoidable Transfers to the transferees for the benefit of Defendant Eco-Shell and CPI (1) without receiving reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the Avoidable Transfers, and (2) Debtor QAI either was insolvent when it made the Avoidable Transfers, or it became insolvent, partially as a result of the Avoidable Transfers. At the time of the Avoidable Transfers, (1) Debtor QAI's debts exceeded the fair valuation of all its assets, and (2) Debtor QAI was generally not paying its debts as they became due. Accordingly, the Avoidable Transfers are fraudulent under Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 24.006(a), and the Trustee may avoid and recover the Avoidable Transfers.
- 33. Because the Avoidable Transfers were fraudulent under Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. §§ 24.005(a)(1) and (2) and 24.006(a), the Trustee may avoid the Avoidable Transfers to Defendant Eco-Shell under Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 24.008. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 550(a) and Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 24.008, the Trustee may recover from Defendant Eco-Shell the value of the Avoidable Transfers.

CONSTRUCTIVE TRUST

34. Once an entity becomes insolvent and can no longer continue normal business operations, its assets become a trust fund for the benefit of all creditors. *Tigrett v. Pointer*, 580 S.W.2d 375, 383 (Tex. Civ. App.—Dallas 1979, writ ref'd n.r.e.). Any assets that are transferred to or for the benefit of an officer, director, or owner are held in a constructive trust. *Southwest Livestock & Trading Co. v. Dooley*, 884 S.W.2d 443,444 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1994, writ denied); *Donovan v. Rankin*, 768 S.W.2d 443, 444 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 1989, writ denied). The Trustee requests that a constructive trust be imposed against all Avoidable Transfers

made to Defendant Eco-Shell.

TURNOVER OF PAYMENTS UNDER 11 U.S.C. § 542

35. All of the Avoidable Transfers made to Defendant Eco-Shell are property of the

Bankruptcy Estate. The Avoidable Transfers are in a known amount. The Trustee seeks a judgment

requiring the turnover of all Avoidable Transfers and all proceeds derived therefrom pursuant to

11 U.S.C. § 542.

ATTORNEYS' FEES

36. The Trustee requests an award of his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant

to Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 24.013 and all other applicable law.

PRE- AND POST-JUDGMENT INTEREST

37. The Trustee seeks pre- and post-judgment interest on his recovery at the maximum

amount allowable by law.

PRAYER

38. Accordingly, the Trustee requests the entry of a judgment against Defendant Eco-

Shell, Inc., consistent with the above-stated causes of action, including all actual damages,

turnover, the imposition of a constructive trust, attorneys' fees and costs, pre- and post- judgment

interest, and all such other and further relief to which the Trustee may be justly entitled.

Dated: May 20, 2022

Respectfully submitted

McDowell Hetherington LLP

By: /s/Nicholas R. Lawson

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Avi Moshenberg

Texas Bar No. 24083532

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COUNSEL FOR CHRISTOPHER R. MURRAY, CHAPTER 7 TRUSTEE

JS 44 (Rev. 04/21)

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The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS) PLAINTIFFS DEFENDANTS									
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- **I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box. Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.
- V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 - Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date. Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.

Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.

- VI. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.

 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.